Q. MS-Excel is used for what types of works by different users?

Ans:- Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet program. That means it's used to create grids of text, numbers and formulas specifying calculations. That's extremely valuable for many businesses, which use it to record expenditures and income, plan budgets, chart data and succinctly present fiscal results.

It can be programmed to pull in data from external sources such as stock market feeds, automatically running the data through formula such as financial models to update such information in real time. Like Microsoft Word, Excel has become a de facto standard in the business world, with Excel spreadsheets frequently emailed and otherwise shared to exchange data and perform various calculations.

Excel also contains fairly powerful programming capabilities for those who wish to use them that can be used to develop relatively sophisticated financial and scientific computation capabilities.

There are some important uses of Excel by different users:-

1. Data entry and storage

At its most basic level, Excel is an excellent tool for both data entry and storage. In fact, an Excel file's size is only limited by your device's computing power and memory. Worksheets can contain at most 1,048,576 rows and 16,384 columns. So obviously Excel can store a lot of data. Not only that, features such as Data Form make it easy for data to be inputted and viewed, where users can create customized data entry forms tailored for their specific business needs. This can be used to build and maintain customer mailing lists or employee work shift lists.

2. Collection and Verification of Business Data

Businesses often employ multiple systems (i.e CRM, inventory) each with its own database and logs. All of which can be exported into Excel for easy access. The program can also be used to clean up data, by removing incomplete or duplicate entries; eliminating such data from the beginning is necessary as it can impact later analysis and reporting.

3. Administrative and managerial duties

One aspect of managerial duties is creating and outlining business processes. This aids in process optimization and is an effective tool for organizing procedures and scenarios. Excel offers tools that allow users to create flow charts, which can include text, pictures, and animations.

4. Accounting and budgeting

Excel even includes accounting and budgeting templates for easy use. From there the software's built in calculating and formula features are available to help you organize and synthesize results.

5. Data Analysis

So you've been dumped with a giant pile of data and charged with drawing insights from it. Not to worry as Excel can also help you manage and synthesize clear communicable results from it. One of the best features to do this is called Pivot Tables. They allow users to consolidate and focus on certain segments of data from a large data set, creating concise snapshots that can be used as an interactive summary report. By applying filters or swapping out data segments, the table can be effortlessly changed to display desired data fields.

6. Reporting + Visualizations

Data from both raw data sets and Pivot tables can even be used create charts and graphs. Which can be used for formal reports, presentations, or aid in one's data analysis. As they can provide another perspective on trends and performance. Excel again offers a variety of ready-made chart templates but also allows users to fine-tune details such as colors, axis values, and text comments. Visual reporting can be used in all sectors of business. For instance, marketing teams can use a column chart to report the efficacy of an ad campaign over time and compare it to previous campaigns.

7. Forecasting

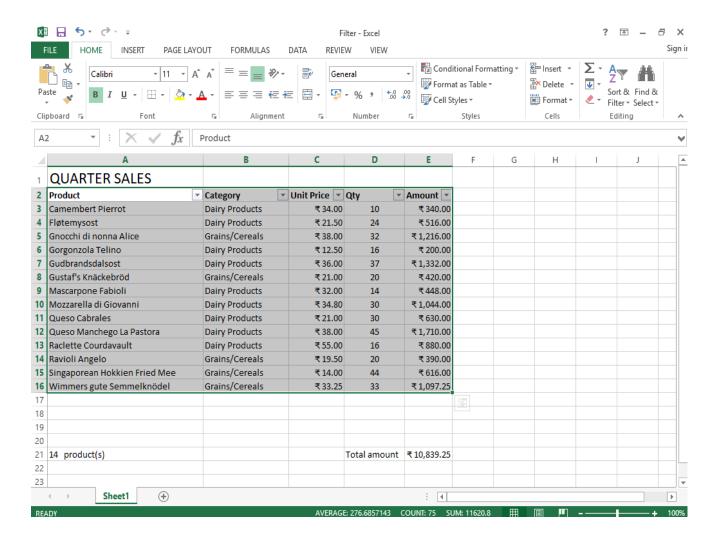
While reporting and reviewing results is an important aspect of any business, forecasting and being prepared for various scenarios and changes is just as vital. Excel in conjunction with a third-party software can be used when simulating financial projections by using past data. Excel can also use a chart's data set to create a formula which can be used to calculate future values.

Q. Explain the features of Auto Filter? Explain one Logical, Arithmetical and String Function with examples.

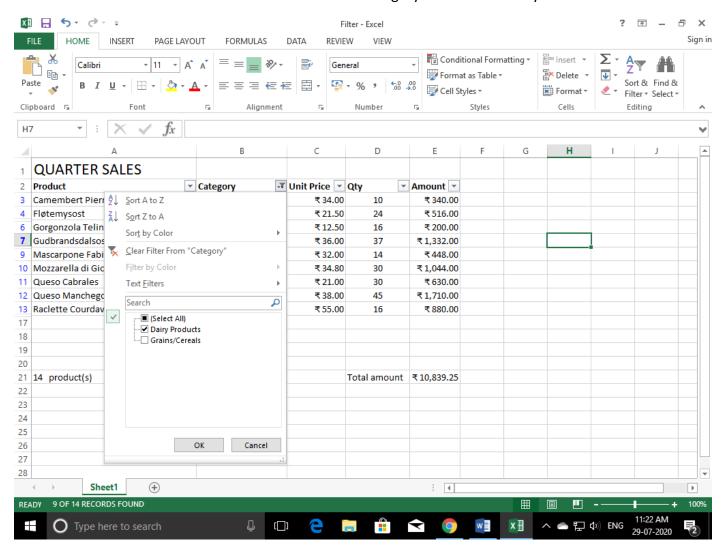
Ans:- Auto Filter:- It is a utility command of excel by which we can select group of records according to a chosen condition on any field or fields.

Follow these steps to apply an AutoFilter:

- Select the data you want to filter.
- Click Data > Filter.

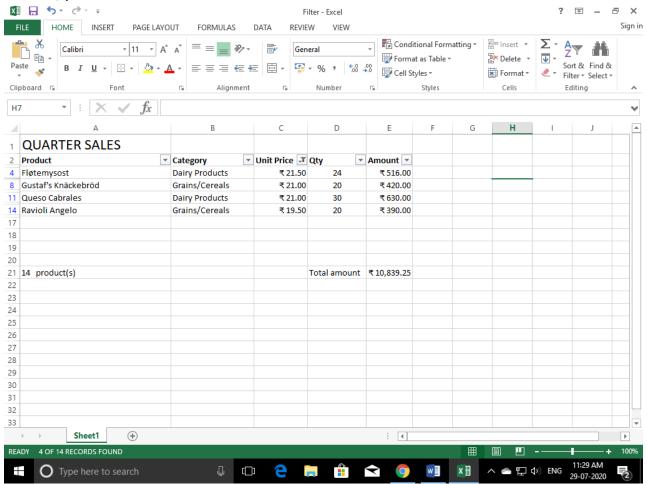


• Click the arrow Filter arrow in the column header Category and Click on Dairy Products. Then OK.



You can also perform custom filter on any condition also as:-☑ 🔒 5 - ♂ -Filter - Excel **団 – ♂ ×** HOME INSERT PAGE LAYOUT FORMULAS DATA REVIEW Conditional Formatting -Em Insert ▼ Σ-AZY # Calibri - 11 - A A General Ē Format as Table + Delete * Ψ -Sort & Find & 三三三任祖 🗒 -•.0 .00 •.00 →.0 -N' 📝 Cell Styles ▾ ∰ Format + € + Filter * Select * Clipboard 5 Font Number Cells Editing Н7 v н D **QUARTER SALES** 2 Product Category Unit PriceQty ▼ Amount ▼ Camembert Pierrot **Dairy Products** A↓ Sort Smallest to Largest Fløtemysost Dairy Products Sort Largest to Smallest 5 Gnocchi di nonna Alice Grains/Cereals Sort by Color Gorgonzola Telino **Dairy Products** Clear Filter From "Amount" 7 Gudbrandsdalsost Dairy Products Filter by Color 8 Gustaf's Knäckebröd Grains/Cereals 9 Mascarpone Fabioli **Dairy Products** Number <u>F</u>ilters 10 Mozzarella di Giovanni **Dairy Products** Search ۵ 11 Queso Cabrales **Dairy Products** 12 Queso Manchego La Pastora **Dairy Products** 13 Raclette Courdavault **Dairy Products** ₹ 340.00 ₹ 340.00 ₹ 390.00 ₹ 420.00 ₹ 448.00 Greater Than Or Equal To. 14 Ravioli Angelo Grains/Cereals Less Than... 15 Singaporean Hokkien Fried Mee Grains/Cereals Less Than Or Equal To... 16 Wimmers gute Semmelknödel Grains/Cereals ₹ 516.00 ₹ 516.00 ₹ 616.00 ₹ 630.00 ₹ 880.00 Between... 17 18 19 Above Average 20 Below Average 21 14 product(s) Cancel Custom Filter... 23 Sheet1 4 Þ O Type here to search [[]] Y x∄ eng 🔁 🗘 Let specify as:-**□** 5 · ∂ · ∓ ? 🗹 – 🗗 × Filter - Excel HOME INSERT PAGE LAYOUT FORMULAS REVIEW Sign in Conditional Formatting • Em Insert ▼ A Z = = 8/-🕎 Format as Table ▾ EX Delete ▼ ₩ -Sort & Find & Paste ===€€ □- Cell Styles
▼ Format -**⋞** + Filter ▼ Select ▼ Clipboard 5 Alignment Б Number Cells Editing C D Н **QUARTER SALES** Unit Price Qty Product ▼ Category ▼ Amount ▼ 3 Camembert Pierrot **Dairy Products** ₹ 34.00 ₹ 340.00 10 4 Fløtemysost **Dairy Products** ₹ 21.50 24 ₹516.00 ₹ 38.00 Gnocchi di nonna Alice Grains/Cereals 32 ₹ 1,216.00 Gorgonzola Telino ₹ 12.50 ₹ 200.00 **Dairy Products** 16 7 Gudbrandsdalsost **Dairy Products** ₹36.00 37 ₹1,332.00 8 Gustaf's Knäckebröd Grains/Cereals ₹ 21.00 ₹420.00 20 Mascarpone Fabic Custom AutoFilter × 10 Mozzarella di Giov Show rows where: 11 Queso Cabrales **Unit Price** 12 Queso Manchego ~ is greater than or equal to 🗸 15 13 Raclette Courdaya And ○ Or 14 Ravioli Angelo ~ is less than 15 Singaporean Hokk 16 Wimmers gute Se Use ? to represent any single character 17 Use * to represent any series of characters 18 OK Cancel 19 20 21 14 product(s) Total amount ₹ 10.839.25 22 23 Sheet1 4 F READY \blacksquare 11:30 AM [[]] "" x∄ [교 🗘 ENG Type here to search

Click OK, you can see the results as:-



• Choose specific values: Uncheck (Select All) to clear all of the check boxes, and then check the boxes for the specific value(s) you want to see.

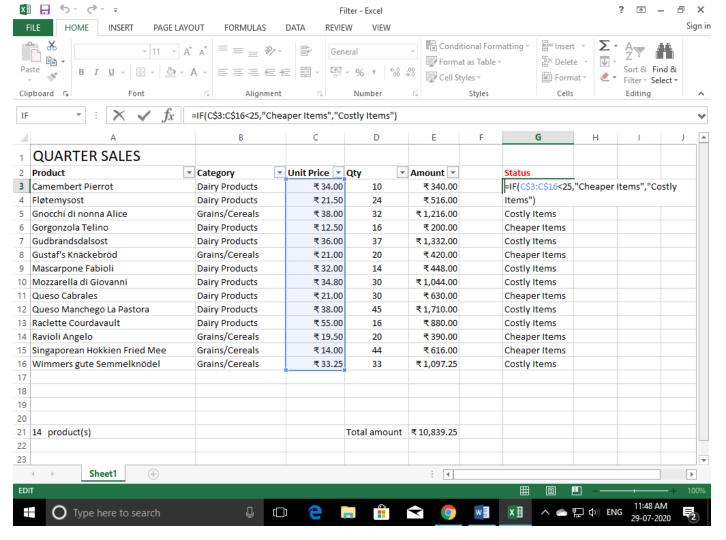
Logical Function:-

=IF(Condition, Statement_IF_TRUE, Statement_IF_FALSE)

Example: All Items having Price Greater than 25 is Costlier Items and Less than 25 is Cheaper Items.

=if(E3>25, "Costlier Items", "Cheaper Items")

This can be applied on a range of cells also as in following worksheet:-



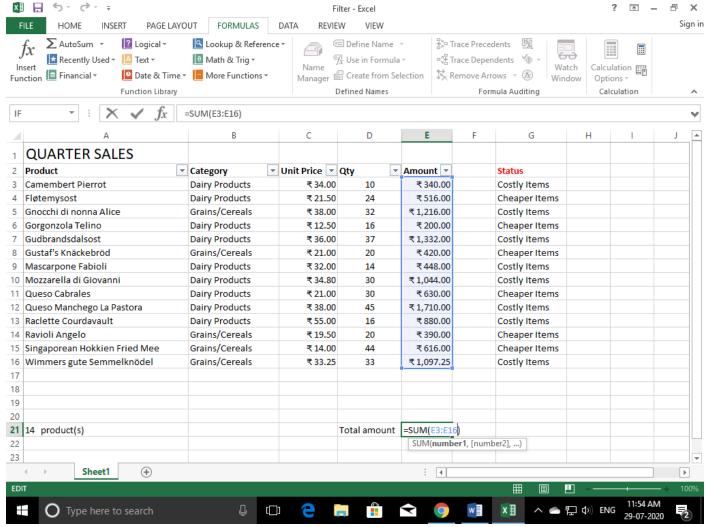
=IF(C\$3:C\$16<25,"Cheaper Items","Costly Items")

Here \$ is assigned to fix the reference of **Rows** in cell address to fixed(absolute), so that on dragging the formula, all rest cells got correct results.

Arithmetical Function:-

There are many Statistical and Mathematical functions that are known as arithmetical functions such as =SUM(), =AVERAGE(), =A1+B1+C1

Example:-

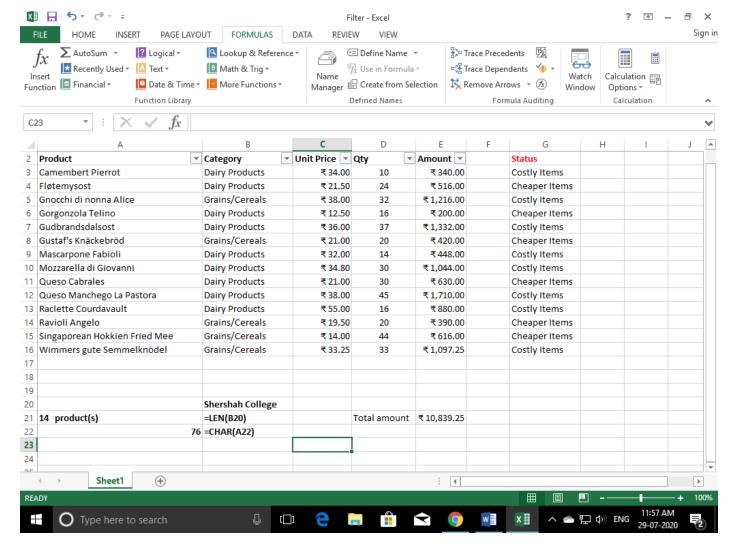


String Function:-

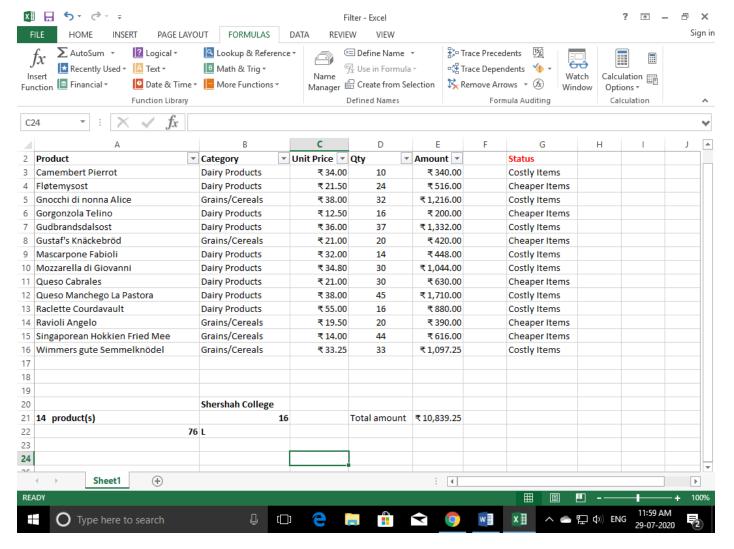
=LEN("String") calculates the Length of the String.

=CHAR(number) gives ASCII character of the number.

Examples:-



On Uncommenting both formulas we got the result as:-



That's all today. Thanks.